MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 AUGUST 1982

Israel

According to the Jerusalem radio version of the contacts between U.S. and Israeli officials that culminated in the telephone conversations between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, tension in relations between the two countries stepped up on 12 August and Israel "was on the verge" of severing relations with the United States. The "furious reaction" to the bombing from Washington, the radio said, continued during a "stormy session" of the Israeli Cabinet, which decided to end the bombing. The Cabinet agreed that further military action required approval of the prime minister. It was after the Cabinet session, the radio said, that President Reagan "who had apparently not heard about the Cabinet decision," called Begin. After consulting with the defense minister, Begin returned the call to say "the shooting has stopped on all fronts."

Speaking to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, reported by IDF radio, Sharon described the Cabinet meeting as one of the "most tense" in his memory, though he supported the meeting's decision. IDF radio said Sharon feared that the "terrorists" would attempt to leave a "nucleus" of their forces in Beirut, and suggested that Israeli forces remain in Lebanon as long as Syrian forces are present there, although he would not propose attacking the Syrians.

Earlier, in a speech to the Knesset carried by Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Begin informed that "great progress" was made in negotiations during the week to remove the "terrorists" from Beirut and Lebanon and the Syrians from Beirut. Begin stressed that relations with the United States are "good" and the cease-fire in Beirut will be maintained by the IDF "to the end" as long as Israeli forces are not attacked. He argued that UN observers are "useless" and should not be part of the arrangement to remove the "terrorists." He said stationing UN observers would only cause harm and went on to criticize UN positions on Israel. He stated that Israel is entitled to tell the French forces to "stay at home," and alleged that there is "ugly" anti-Semitism raging in France.

Lebanon

Military Situation -- Prior to the cease-fire on 12 August, Israeli forces attacked positions in west and southern Beirut for almost 11 hours. According to Voice of Lebanon radio reports, fighting took place on the Museum, Al-Barbir, Beirut port and sourthern suburb axes, while Israeli planes hit Palestinian emplacements and refugee camps. The radio asserted that the IDF entered the parliament building and also raided the military beach. The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio denied reports that Israeli forces had captured the Hippodrome. According to IDF radio, Israeli forces had destroyed four "terrorist" headquarters in southern Beirut. The IDF spokesman reported that 1 Israeli soldier was killed and 10 were wounded in the 12 August fighting, ITIM said. According to the Voice of Palestine radio, the Joint Lebanese-Palestinian Forces Central Command spokesman stated that 800 houses and buildings were destroyed in camps and residential areas and 500 people were killed or wounded.

Artillery exchanges occurred between Israeli and Syrian forces in the Al-Biqa' Valley, while both sides reinforced their positions in northern Lebanon, Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

Beirut Talks, PLO Departure Stands -- Prior to the cease-fire, Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis had met with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus and U.S. envoy Philip Habib, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. In remarks after the meeting carried by the radio, Al-Wazzan said the discussion centered on the continued Israeli raids, asserting that the attacks created an atmosphere in which talks can no longer continue. He emphasized that Habib and the United States are responsible for the violence. Another report by the radio characterized the meeting as "stormy," forcing Habib to contact Washington on his "loss of patience."

Meanwhile, Beirut radio reported that President Sarkis sent Arab Deterrent Forces Commander Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib to Damascus to discuss the situation with Syrian officials. In another report the radio said the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies speaker proposed 19 August as the date for presidential elections.

Algeria has agreed to receive some of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut, according to an Algerian Foreign Ministry declaration cited by Algiers radio. An official Iraqi spokesman cited by INA confirmed that Iraq would also receive some of the PLO fighters. Palestinians holding Jordanian passports can return to Jordan and join the Palestine Liberation Army only if they were previously in Jordan -- otherwise they must return to civilian life, Jordanian sources cited by Monte Carlo radio revealed. In an interview with the CYPRUS MAIL, the Cypriot foreign minister announced that Cyprus had accepted the French request to use Cypriot ports for vessels connected with the PLO withdrawal and the multinational force.

Libyan Position -- In a message carried by Tripoli radio to Palestinian leaders and Arab sides connected with the PLO withdrawal, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi declared that the departure of the PLO is a "betrayal" and all sides should annul the "conspiracy." Al-Qadhdhafi also sent a message to Arab leaders concerning his proposal to dispatch troops and planes to Syria, JANA reported.

Iraq

Ship Warnings -- Iraq has warned ships operating on routes to Iran that they will be attacked if they are in the designated restricted military zones, INA reported citing an Iraqi military spokesman. He said this warning came as a result of reports on the Iraqi attack on a Greek vessel and the difficulty of distinguishing friendly from enemy vessels.

Group on Paris Bombing -- According to a statement by the Iraqi Islamic Action Organization carried by Tehran radio's Arabic service, the group claimed responsibility for the car bomb explosion at the Iraqi Embassy in Paris and warned Egypt and other "reactionary regimes" not to support the Iraqi Government. The statement said the Paris explosion was a warning to France not to aid or dispatch military advisers to Iraq. According to IRNA, the group said the Paris explosion was in retaliation for Iraq's treatment of political prisoners.

Iran

The trial of former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh will begin on 14 August, IRNA reported.

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KARMAL SPEAKS ON STRENGTHENING MILITARY

LD130714 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0438 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Kabul, August 12. BAKHTAR -- Babrak Karmal said today that the Afghan people had become fed up with the violence, (?tyranny), theft and plunder conducted by the miscreants, longed for a peaceful life and demand a speedier elimination of the bands of miscreants. The immediate and prime tasks, therefore, he added, was to ensure a peaceful life, elimination of counterrevolutionary elements and reliable defence of revolution.

Addressing a meeting of the leading body for guiding and administering the Army of the DRA, the general secretary of the PDPA CC [Central Committee] and president of the Revolutionary Council said: "It must be realized perfectly well that the counterrevolutionary elements enjoying extensive economic and military support of international reaction are trying to make the condition in our country tense, carry out economic subversion, create difficulties in respect of the supply of foodstuffs to people, transportation and commerce." That is why, he added, the existing conditions make it imperative that we raise the vigil, readiness and the might of the army and the people.

Babrak Karmal said the PDPA CC and its Politburo have adopted concrete measures for the consolidation and expansion of the state power and are devoting constant attention and care to the consolidation of the defence might and ensuring high combat preparedness of the armed forces.

In the present day condition, he continued, military problems constitute one of the most important spheres of our activity. Their solution would create favourable conditions for the implementation of social programmes and the construction of new life in Afghanistan.

The leadership of the party and state of the DRA, declared Babrak Karmal, would continue the policy of suppressing and eliminating the counter-revolution and improving the level of socio-economic life of the people and the development of national culture.

Lauding the role of officers of the army, he observed that they formed the backbone of the army and that the improvement of the conditions within the army and the solution of the problems of the defence of revolution and consolidation of the state power were unbreakably linked with the loyalty of officers to the ideals of the party and the people and to their devoted and consistent struggle.

Noting that the fundamental tasks of the army in the present phase were the defence of the country against aggression, putting an end to the plots and armed provocations of the counterrevolutionary elements and decisive suppression of the criminal bands, Babrak Karmal said: "It must be said with complete satisfaction that these historical tasks are being fulfilled with pride as is evident from efficient combat operation in the vitally important regions of the country."

Babrak Karmal said the Politburo of the PDPA CC is fully confident that the Armed Forces of the DRA would score new victories in fulfilling the task set to them by the country-wide conference of the PDPA.

Those present at this meeting held in the hall of the Ministry of National Defence included members of the Politburo of PDPA CC, secretaries and members of the Central Committee, some of the members of the Revolutionary Council and the commandants responsible for guidance and administering the Army of the DRA.

Other speakers at the meeting included General 'Abdol Qader, caretaker of the Ministry of National Defense, and a number of commandants.

In their speeches, they assured the party and the state of the determination of the officers and the men of the army to display extreme devotion and sacrifice for the defence of the country and revolution.

KESHTMAND SPEECH TO COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD062146 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Report on "shortened version" of closing speech given by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the DRA, to a session of the Council of Ministers -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Begin Keshtmand recording] Esteemed comrades: In the second part of today's session of the Council of Ministers, we heard important reports concerning the implementation of the DRA economic and social development plan in the first quarter of the year 1361 [21 March 1981 - 21 June 1982] and the results of the implementation and execution of the DRA budget in the same quarter; in this regard we pointed out in an important resolution the duties and responsibilities of the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance and other ministries and government departments in the area of complete implementation of the plan and the government budget. In evaluating the implementation of the plan and budget, we warmly welcome this positive assessment by Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee which says that [word indistinct] construction of the state administration organs is getting (?under way), the standard of leading economic sectors is improving, planning is getting better and the control over the activities of the ministries and departments in relation to the implementation of the economic development plan of the country and the decisions of the party and government has strengthened. Also, the criticism leveled at the government, which is specifically stated in the plenum report, will be strictly considered; necessary measures will be adopted to correct mistakes and eliminate deficiencies and shortcomings.

The PDPA, as a governing party, attaches huge importance to its economic and social duties and to the development of the country's economy on the basis of a single plan. The PDPA action program which was approved at the [word indistinct] of the national conference stressed the need to enhance the role of economic and social development plans in leading the national economy of the country and in strengthening the responsibilities of the ministries, departments, government enterprises and party and social organizations for the complete and timely implementation of the plans.

If [word indistinct] the subject of implementation of the social and economic development plan and the country's budget in the first quarter of the year 1361, for assessment and discussion at the Council of Ministers session, mistakes, deficiencies and existing shortcomings and the reasons for not implementing the plan according to related norms [words indistinct] and in accordance with the realistic assessment of accomplished achievements, the correct methods of solving outstanding problems should be sought.

The successful implementation of the economic and social development plan for the year 1361 will provide necessary conditions and grounds for continued developments in coming years. The social and economic development plans will help eliminate several hundred years of economic backwardness, speed up the rhythm of the growth of national production and with this the growth of the level of people's prosperity and, finally, prepare the necessary opportunities for the creation of the new society based on equality and social justice, a society where there will be no tyranny and no exploitation of man by man.

However, in the implementation of economic and social development plans and in the realization of fundamental changes in the country, problems have been created by the internal and external counterrevolution. [Words indistinct] demonstrate that the construction of the new society has always been confronted with the anger, hatred and fierce resistance of the exploiting classes, imperialism and international reaction. So the rebel bands, who are fully supported by imperialism and international reaction, are using all their powers to halt the development and social prosperity of Afghanistan and to prevent the country's development [word indistinct].

Today more than ever we need [word indistinct] tranquillity in the country and security on our borders. We want to live in a peaceful and friendly atmosphere with our neighbors.

Our party and government firmly follow the policy of peace and constantly strive to defend peace in the region and throughout the world. We will do anything to prepare favorable conditions for [word indistinct] peaceful work, the elimination of social and economic backwardness in the country and for the prosperity of all nationalities and tribes of Afghanistan.

During today's assessment of the implementation of the social and economic development plan and budget for the first quarter of the year 1361, we have seen that some officials and heads of department referred to the difficult situation in the country, the absence of guaranteed security for economic committees and some other similar reasons for explaining their lack of effective action and (?clearing up) the implementation of economic duties.

It should be stated clearly that we very well understand the current situation, with all difficulties arising from it. But we know we cannot remain indifferent and wait for the situation to get better (?by itself). If we are disinterested and unconcerned, it would be difficult to imagine that the situation could get better. Work in the spirit of self-sacrifice and the achievement of economic victories -- and thus a rise in the level of the Afghan people's prosperity and also the solution of other social problems of the country -- is a strong factor which will affect the minds of misled people and those who until now have doubted the strength, justice and superiority of the new order. It is important that the masses should realize that Afghanistan's development and evolution will only be possible with the realization of the aspirations of the April Revolution and the [word indistinct] victory of the policies of its new development stage, as the only correct policy in the country's current situation. If we move along this path, then prosperity and social justice, the prosperity of the people and the blossoming of the country can be achieved.

But, in order to make the masses of people believe, mere slogans and propaganda are not sufficient. We should prove by our day-to-day work that the new order will reveal its superiority in practice, will implement widespread economic and social changes to the benefit of the Afghan people, and will show itself worthy of performing its assigned duties and high mission. For this purpose it would be logical that the [words indistinct] from the success achieved in the country's economic development; all deficiencies and shortcomings should be revealed; careful assessment of the reasons for not implementing the plans by some enterprises and departments should be made and specific measures should be taken for [word indistinct] improvement of incomplete work of some enterprises and departments.

Comrades, let me throw light on some specific aspects of the activities of ministries and government departments in implementing the objectives of the DRA's social and economic development plan in the first quarter of the year, and let me briefly talk about the duties in the near future: [end recording]

[Announcer] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand then spoke comprehensively about the implementation of the government's plan and budget. He quoted facts and figures and mentioned shortcomings and deficiencies. He said:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] the future of Afghanistan's (?national) economy is dependent, to a large extent, on the nature of development rhythm and [word indistinct] development of fuel resources, electricity, and (?the condition) of the sources of minerals and raw material where considerable (?shortcoming) can be seen in their present development.

Among the [words indistinct] duties, in addition to the need for the expansion of oil and gas works, increased coal extraction can be mentioned. This is not only the [word indistinct] way of producing electricity, but it can be extensively used as a fuel in [word indistinct]. It is also worth mentioning that the more we use coal as fuel the fewer forests we cut down for fuel. Because there are not many forests in our country we should be careful in using them.

In relation to the need for expanding of mineral and raw materials in the country, special attention should be given to the very important projects in this field.

[Words indistinct] extraction at Aynak [a big copper mine south of Kabul] Copper has an important place among these projects, which should be changed to a major industrial plant in the country. As you know, the DRA Council of Ministers approved the technical-economic report of this huge plant [word indistinct] for maintaining the security of the copper mine and specified the expansion of production work in the enterprise. Unfortunately, practical (?steps) for the start of exploitation work of [word indistinct] by the Ministry of Mines and Industries [words indistinct].

Problems related to the continuous provision of electrical energy for the national economy and the people are the subject of our concern and worry, as it was previously. Although the plan for producing electrical energy has not been implemented to the forecast amount in the first quarter of the year 1361, the amount of energy produced is higher compared to the same period last year. The continuous supply of electrical energy for Kabul city, especially in the autumn and winter, is of great importance. [Word indistinct] of electrical energy has been established as an independent (?department) and it is duty-bound to take effective measures for the provision of electrical energy for the country.

The inauguration of the second gas turbine in Kabul city with a capacity of 40-50 mega-watts is one of the priorities in this area. A (?resolution) has been issued in this relation by the Council of Ministers. It is now necessary that all practical problems concerning the construction of this plant should be solved. At present, the exploitation of such an electrical-energy-producing plant is the only way to eliminate the electrical-energy shortage during the autumn and winter in Kabul city.

Then, with the completion of construction work and exploitation of the transfer line with a capacity of 220,000 volts, which will be extended from the border of the Soviet Union to Kabul, the electric-energy consumption of the country will be provided for to a large extent. It is planned that the construction of this transfer line will be started soon. So it is necessary that preliminary work for the provision of the necessary material for the construction work and training of personnel should begin now.

Struggle for the prevention of losses in the electric plants and stations is of great importance. These losses [word indistinct] are not decreasing but instead are increasing year by year. The Ministry of Electric Energy should maintain a specific and effective discipline in this area.

In this regard I want to point out that savings should be considered not only in consumption of electrical energy but in the consumption of raw materials and all other resources and in the consumption of financial resources.

The development of agriculture and cattle breeding are of great and vital importance for the economy and for the development of our country. The relative share of the agriculture sector in the development of the country's economy is enormous, and this sector is of great importance in the progress and prosperity of Afghanistan.

Agriculture and cattle breeding provides 60 percent of gross products and 68 percent of the country's national income. Also, agricultural products make up most of the country's export. According to the country's social and economic development plan, in the current year agricultural products should increase by 3.1 percent. The Ministry of Commerce and the Central Council of the Peasants Cooperatives Unions should expand their activities in purchasing agricultural products.

As you know, the party and the government have set out as their duty that the implementation of land reform will persistently be continued, and during its implementation social justice and legality should be observed in land and water distribution and in the income from the sale of agricultural products. [end recording]

[Announcer] The Council of Ministers chairman criticized some of the ministries in which there had been deficiencies and shortcomings. He added:

[Begin Keshtmand recording] When explaining the deficiencies and unsolved problems, I wanted to point out once again that we can only solve important social problems if we successfully implement our economic duties. But, at present, although many difficulties are before us, most social duties have been performed.

Recently, a very important humanitarian document was approved by the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium. I am talking about the law of the rights and needs of the wounded, disabled and survivors of the martyrs of the April Revolution.

The DRA Council of Ministers issued a resolution in the interest of the masses, according to which measures were proposed to fix the prices of the main food and industrial materials necessary for basic needs.

The program to combat illiteracy has been implemented on a large scale.

The activities of public health institutions, radio and television and of some other departments and state enterprises will improve.

Comrades, the conditions for the country's progress and the major duties which we are facing require that the level of expectation in front of the government [word indistinct].

The PDPA action program lists among its important tasks the duty of improvement and regulation of the method of leading economic and administration affairs in all (?ranks), the completion of the (?method of government activity), the strengthening of state discipline and increasing the responsibility of officials with regard to their given duties.

Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, said in the report to the Ninth PDPA Central Committee Plenum: It is the duty of all state administration organs, ministries, departments, party committees and organizations and finally all of the party to consistently, firmly and with determination strive for the practical realization of the (?stated) objectives and obtain the necessary results. The increased level of (?activity) of state administration organs, first of all, requires the proper (?selection) and distribution of (?cadres).

The administration mechanisms of ministries, departments, institutions and organizations should be equipped with skilled cadres and those who are loyal to the path of the April Revolution. Authority in solving the problems, regular and harmonious activity and performing the work in the best way are the necessary conditions for [word indistinct] activity of the state administration mechanism.

The duty of implementing the objectives of the country's social and economic development plans require that we should show practical initiative and sacrifice. We have until the end of this year to complete unfinished work. In order to avoid the difficulties arising from not fully implementing the plan and the budget of the first quarter of the year, the annual plan should be implemented completely and with success.

Implementation of social and economic development plan of the year 1361 is an important step toward the creation of conditions for the development and progress of our beloved country, Afghanistan, and toward the realization of the objectives and aspirations of the April Revolution.

Forward toward new victories for the realization of the economic and social changes in our beloved country, the DRA! [end recording]

PDPA CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM STATEMENT

LD060926 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Statement by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, delivered at the Ninth PDPA Central Committee Plenum on 27 July, originally published on pages C 1-5 of the 2 August South Asia DAILY REPORT from a poor reception of Kabul Domestic Service. The following version of the statement provides most indistinct passages and incorporates one change as noted on page C 4.]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners of Radio Afghanistan: As you know the Ninth PDPA Central Committee Plenum concerning ideological matters and the strengthening of political work among the masses was held on Tuesday morning, 27 July, in the headquarters of the Revolutionary Council. Esteemed Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, read the basic statement of the Ninth PDPA Plenum about ideological matters and strengthening political work among the masses, part of which was broadcast last night; here we draw your attention to the remaining part:

[Read by announcer] Comrades, we now consider specific phases of work among the masses. [passage indistinct]

Political work among the masses must be more concentrated on describing the nature and objective of PDPA policy, propagation and popularization of our gains, and the need for strengthening the struggle against the counterrevolutionaries as well as for the elimination of disorganization and the creation of friendly relations and cooperation among the nationalities, tribes and clans.

We are not hiding and will not hide the existing problems from the masses. In promoting political work among the masses we should know whom we are dealing with, their characteristics, their class psychology and spirit. The success of the work depends to a large degree on which forms, methods and issues are selected for promoting political work among the masses. It must be learned how the most acceptable methods and forms to deal with the various social groups -- consisting of peasants, workers, guildsmen, tradesmen and so on -- can be found. (?This) must greatly affect the results of political and moral enlightenment.

One of the most important objectives of political work among the peasants should be to assist them in perceiving their fundamental interests in the revolution, in knowing the objectives of land and water reform and to attract peasants for active participation in this union. It is necessary that the masses should take an active part in solving these problems. This task requires the formidable organizational and political activities of provincial party committees and local organs of the state power and administration. Regrettably, some of the secretaries of the provincial party committees and governors have not yet deeply analyzed the ways of making use of land and land ownership and in this regard they do not properly control the works of party and government organizations in the districts and subdistricts.

As is known, some of our comrades have not yet sufficiently perceived the formidable political and social importance and class role of land and water reform in attracting the peasants in the direction of the revolution and supporting the policy of the party and the national government.

The realization of this issue is also essential from the point of view that as a result of counterrevolutionary activities, land reform in some parts of the country is being slowed down or [completely] stopped. In some provinces a large number of peasant families, under the influence of intimidation, terror and fabrications by counterrevolutionaries have been deprived of land they received after the revolution. We draw the conclusion that the regions for the implementation of land and water reform must be broadened relentlessly and constantly, and this work must be organized in such a manner that the peasant becomes aware and knows that the party and government are on their side and that the revolutionary government is their government.

Comrades, the relentless revolutionary force of our society is our proud working class whose number is increasing. At present about 150,000 workers are employed in 300 productive enterprises. The role of workers in the social production and other social fields of the country's life is increasing. The speed of the country's revolutionary transformation, in large measures, depends on the degree on activity and political maturity of the working class. This process requires the strengthening of the party's political work among the workers. Assistance must be given to workers so that they can better perceive the possibilities of their participation in the progress of the revolutionary transformation and its defense. We must tell each worker that his work today is vitally important for the whole country. The economic front bears no less importance than the battlefront. Now we should have (?responsibility toward) our obligations, productive (?levels) and public properties. We should safeguard and preserve the public wealth. All these duties demand from the officials of productive enterprises, party and social organizations, that they strengthen political work among the workers.

Under country's present conditions tradesmen play a noticeable role for the economy, one we should not ignore. Therefore, we must promote among them, as among the workers, the political work. However, under these circumstances it is required to make further use of the forms and organizational structures of the tradesmen. We must decide how these activities can be broadened and strengthened and make use of them in political work with tradesmen. In the political work an important place is allocated to work with small businessmen and national merchants.

It is required that the political work among teachers be improved and assistance be given to the broadening of their social activities; they themselves should be strengthened with the spirit of faithfulness to the aspiration of the April Revolution.

Comrades, explaining and popularising PDPA and revolutionary government policy in relation to Islam and work among clergy and Muslim masses must become a subject of constant attention by the party. Our party desires to serve the whole people. This duty in its entirety requires us to show respect toward the traditions and religious rituals of all groups and nationalities residing in the country.

After the new development stage of the April Revolution, formidable work has been accomplished in this direction.

Legal and lawful aspects of the government and the PDPA's political principles regarding Islam and the clergy of Afghanistan had been drafted and compiled and have been implemented in practice. The nature of the democratic clergy, their common understanding and their attraction in the direction of the revolution have been firmly considered. The DRA Government protects and preserves mosques, shrines and other Muslims' sacred places and materially and morally assists patriotic clergy. In the year 1360 [21 March 1981-20 March 1982] special aid to clergy and religious institutions amounted to more than 26 million afghanis and in 1361 this figure will increase.

The revolutionary government will safeguard the inviolability of land belonging to religious foundations and will restore the mosques destroyed by the counterrevolutionaries. The DRA Government will pay more attention to renovation and construction of new mosques. For this purpose 51 million afghanis were spent in the year 1360 and 53 million afghanis have been allocated in the budget of year 1361. We can continue the rate of these undeniable (?efforts).

However, the questions arise: Are our efforts sufficient for these efforts to reach everyone's ears? Do the Muslim people of our country know what the party and government are doing for them? And is our political work enough to inform the masses of the realities of the criminal actions of and blood shed by these so-called defenders of Islam?

These are the elements who destroy mosques and shrines and are the elements who, after the April Revolution, martyred more than 100 respectable clergy and mullahs like Malawi Gardizi, Shaykh Amer Husayn Masa, Mawalawi Hafizullah Nasrat and others.

The actions of these criminals and murderers are not pardonable, let me emphasize that the people always [word indistinct] on them. Regarding their so-called claim of defense of Islam, we should explain to the masses that this slogan is merely a cover and excuse for [word indistinct] of our revolution. [Word indistinct] these cries and noises of the counterrevolutionary propaganda, about [word indistinct] and annoyance of the faithful in present Afghanistan, are just lies. [Words indistinct] should see and know that the so-called defense of Islam slogan is published hypocritically by those imperialist forces who, if it suits their own interests, would immediately forget the defense of Islam.

Is it not the United States that encourages Israeli aggression against the Islamic countries? Aren't they the ones who stood against the Islamic revolution in Iran? Don't the hired servants of imperialism and reaction perform [words indistinct] in our country? The PDPA and the revolutionary government will never compromise, by making use of the sacred religion of Islam, with efforts to make Afghanistan abandon the path it has chosen.

Regarding the activities of the National Fatherland Front [NFF], the [words indistinct], this system of social and mass organizations that coordinates and organizes the efforts and work of all patriotic people is gaining strength daily. Fifteen [words indistinct] and hundreds of thousands of individual members have participated in the NFF. Now committees of the NFF have been created in 23 provinces, 15 districts and 3 cities. Seventy-eight councils of the NFF have been formed in Kabul.

Now that the organizational structure of the front has roughly taken shape, we must give it practical and specific content. The front must fight and live with the problems of the times along with the people. We must consolidate the members of the front for the solution of the most crucial and immediate tasks. First of all, these duties should concentrate on nationwide peace and should be related to crushing the armed counterrevolution. The energy and strength of the members of the NFF should be devoted to normalizing the situation in the areas that have been freed and cooperating with the government to maintain the assured security of the enterprises and people.

In recent years thousands of full and probationary members, including workers, peasants, tradesmen, troops and NCO's of the armed forces and sarandoy and representatives of the revolutionary intellectuals, have been accepted into the ranks of the party. These people [word indistinct] with profound belief in the aspirations of PDPA and cooperated for the realization of these goals. However, due to the current situation, not all of them received the necessary theoretical training, particularly in the field of party building. Some of them could not finish their education and training.

As political education is organized these facts should be considered.

One of our first duties is the elimination of illiteracy. Revolution should give the people the light of knowledge: It cannot be any other way. At present 27,000 courses and anti-illiteracy centers are active in the country, at which 600,000 people are learning to read and write. Literacy courses are being held for the armed forces and sarandoy.

Comrades, mass media should play a major role in political work among the people. At present 11 daily newspapers and journals are printed in the capital and an additional 11 provincial newspapers and 42 magazines are also printed in the country.

Radio Afghanistan carries 27 hours of programming, including external broadcasts and those for the national minorities, daily.

Critical materials exposing unsuitable and improper conditions by some institutions, departments and national institutions are being published. For example, HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR has published critical articles and the Voice of the People radio constantly passes the people's complaints and criticism to party and government authorities. All mass media are required to courageously expose shortcomings, noticeable defects so that party and government organs may courageously take timely and necessary measures for their removal.

The Central Committee social science institute has been transformed into a recognized center for the training of party cadres. At this very moment more than 2,500 members of the party are studying party education at this institute. The institute's role in this crucial task must be constantly increased. In this connection it must be pointed out that the party committees and relevent armed forces organs are dutybound to more responsibly tackle the selection of the individuals for the institute of social science and the distribution of its graduates. Each graduate of this institute must fully use his acquired knowledge to enhance party work in local areas. [passage indistinct]

The enhancement of political work among the masses is not only the job of the ideological workers. This is the job of the whole party: each party committee, each party organization and, finally, each PDPA member.

Comrades, in our political work we must also pay attention to the regional and world situation alongside home events. The international situation continues to be tense. Armed interference from abroad has taken the shape of undeclared war and real war and also hostile [word indistinct] against revolutionary Afghanistan has not been halted. International reaction has not given up its striving to use the so-called Afghanistan issue to intensify international tension. Today it is fully clear to everybody with sound mind that imperialism, the reaction of the region and Chinese hegemonism wanted to stifle the Afghan revolution and to isolate the DRA in the international arena.

Every day our country acquires more support and recognition from the progressive and peace-loving forces of the world. At present the DRA has diplomatic relations with more than 60 countries of the world. [the Kabul Domestic Service version of this statement rendered the number of countries having diplomatic relations with the DRA as 100] We have relations with the great northern neighbor, the USSR, and with the socialist countries as well as with countries of the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

The friendly and official visit of the high-ranking DRA party and government delegation to the GDR which recently took place is a bright sign of these relations. Relations with the majority of developing countries, especially with [name indistinct], Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Ethiopia, Libya and so forth, are successfully developing and expanding.

The PDPA successfully develops and expands its relations and cooperation with international labor movements, parties and progressive democratic organizations and national liberation movements. We have the right to be proud of all these.

In particular we want to point out the importance of relations with the USSR which are satisfactorily expanding and broadening in all fields, including commercial, through economic, scientific, technical and cultural areas. The DRA and the USSR in UN General Assembly sessions, other sessions and international gatherings, have close cooperation and have coordinated and [word indistinct] their activities and steps in connection with the solution of events around Afghanistan and strengthening peace and security in the region [words indistinct] and east of Asia.

The growing and [words indistinct] relations between the PDPA and the CPSU is the most important element of Afghan-USSR relations. In the name of the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council, the Government of the DRA and all the people of Afghanistan, I express profound and sincere gratitude for the all-round assistance and broad support for the DRA by the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and the person of Leonid Brezhnev [words indistinct].

It is the duty and responsibility of every party member and every employee of the government machinery and endeavour to utilize fully the USSR's huge assistance; our people should know everything about it in order to evaluate its importance properly.

Comrades, we have time and again announced and we again announce that it is our desire to normalize or even have friendly reciprocal relations with our eastern and western neighbors, that is to say Pakistan and Iran, on the basis of good intentions, reason and logic and [words indistinct] constructive talks. We are relentlessly and with determination continuing our efforts for the political solution of events concerning Afghanistan and for the normalization of relations with neighboring countries. We have always put forward constructive and useful proposals considering the interests of our country and the interests of others.

We attended with useful proposals the last talks of the DRA and Pakistani foreign ministers in Geneva through the special envoy of the UN secretary general. These talks indicated that bases are present for reaching acceptable agreements in general for both parties in the all-round political solution. Only good intentions and mutual understanding are required to solve the existing disagreements. We are prepared, as far as the DRA is concerned, to follow our half of the road for improving the situation in the region and for normalizing relations with Pakistan and Iran.

Comrades, we can point out with satisfaction that our country is taking a small but praiseworthy part in the positive solution of regional and world problems. These participations of ours cannot only be seen in foreign policy initiatives. The strengthening and broadening of our revolutionary gains, further evolution of the April Revolution, consolidation of the new order in Afghanistan and securing the invincible path that we have selected are the most important manifestations of this participation. Go forward in this proud and delivering path without hesitation or fear. Comrades, we will inevitably be victorious.

NAJIB CLOSES STATE INFORMATION SERVICE SEMINAR

LD052250 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] The fifth seminar of officials and political workers of the state information service, which opened 2 days ago to discuss actions to be taken to implement the decisions of the Ninth PDPA Central Committee Plenum and the improvement and broadening of party and political affairs in organs of the state information service, ended today with a speech by Dr Najib, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and head of the state information service.

Dr Najib said in his concluding speech at the seminar: As political workers you are dutybound to convey the lofty objectives of the April Revolution in a simple and clear language for the information of the public; to consolidate the people in the ranks of the revolution for the complete elimination of counter-revolutionaries; to rigorously observe revolutionary legality; to go among the masses with revolutionary humility; to listen to the complaints and pains of the people; and to remain in the service of your people; to expose the enemies of the homeland and revolution who, with the collaboration of international reaction, are committing murder and who plunder the public and the people's wealth; and to work for the unity and cohesion of all fraternal nationalities in the DRA.

In conclusion, one of the political workers spoke on behalf of the others and pledged the implementation of all resolutions and decisions of the party and government, and promised to defend the people, the homeland and the April Revolution with their lives and to go among the masses and implement the lofty objectives of the April Revolution.

LA'EQ ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY OF TRIBAL ELDERS

LD100558 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0418 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Kabul, August 9, BAKHTAR -- "The party and the state of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have always tried to remove all the obstacles and difficulties from the path of the people and to solve the problems of the tribes and nationalities of Afghanistan through close contact with them in a free, friendly and cordial atmosphere."

This was stated by Sulayman La'eq, minister of nationalities and tribal affairs of the DRA at a grand jirgah (assembly) of tribal nomads held here today to select the nomads' representatives and to introduce them to the Ministry of Tribes and Nationalities of the DRA.

Sulayman La'eq added that it was the earnest desire of the DRA to see that the valorous nomad tribes are freed from the miseries in their life, that they are in the regions where they want to live and take advantage of the material and moral wealth of the present time. Now, it is up to the valorous tribal people, he stressed, to identify their enemies and not to come under the effect of plots and conspiracies of the enemies and to participate in the building and construction of their beloved country, Afghanistan.

The participants of the tribal nomads elected 13 elders as representatives of the tribal nomads who will cooperate with the Ministry of Nationalities and Tribal Affairs in solving the problems and difficulties of the nomads.

LOK SABHA TO DISCUSS NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION

BK130920 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] The Lok Sabha is to discuss a no-confidence motion against the Union Council of Ministers. Speaker Balram Jakhar informed the house immediately after question hour that he has received a notice of the motion from H.N. Bahuguna, Democratic Socialist Party, and others. As more than 50 members stood up in his support, the leave of the house was granted.

Jakhar said he will fix up the time and date of the discussion in consultation with the leaders of various parties.

The Business Advisory Committee of the house is due to meet at 1230 [0700 GMT] this afternoon to take the decision.

IRAQ'S HUSAYN ASKS GANDHI TO HOST SUMMIT

BK111621 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] India has agreed to host the seventh summit of the nonaligned countries if this is the consensus of the movement. India's view was conveyed by Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn in reply to his letter in which Husayn had requested India to agree to host the summit at a convenient time.

The letter from the Iraqi president was handed over to Mrs Gandhi when Foreign Minister of Iraq Sa'dun Hammadi met Mrs Gandhi in New Delhi recently. In the letter Iraq has also offered to host the eighth summit. The Iraqi president has also proposed that Iraq will hold a meeting of the foreign ministers of the movement in Baghdad on the 2d and the 3d of next month to approve the venue and the dates of the seventh summit.

A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry told newsmen today that India is in touch with chairman of the movement, Cuba, and a decision will be taken in the light of these consultations.

Meanwhile, visiting speaker of the Iranian Majlis, Hashemi-Rafsanjani, met Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and told her that Iran considers that India will be an appropriate venue for the seventh summit. They also discussed bilateral and international matters.

IRAN'S RAFSANJANI ATTENDS DELHI BANQUET

BK120717 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Lok Sabha Speaker Balram Jakhar has said the Israeli aggression on Lebanon and the Palestinians is not only a threat to peace in the region but the whole world. He was speaking at a banquet given in honor of the Iranian Majlis speaker, Rafsanjani, in New Delhi last night. He reiterated the need to keep the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

On India-Iranian relations, Balram Jakhar said it is a classic example of how nations with different political systems and ideologies could be friendly.

In his reply, Rafsanjani said Iran wants to have increased cooperation with India and other nations.

Earlier, the delegation members met Parliamentary Affairs Minister Bhisma Narain Singh.

Calls on Gandhi, Others

BK121658 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Leader of the Iranian parliamentary delegation Rafsanjani called on President Zail Singh in New Delhi today. The meeting, described as a courtesy call, lasted about an hour. In the afternoon, Rafsanjani called on Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi. External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao also had a meeting with the visiting dignitary. They are understood to have reviewed Indo-Iranian relations. According to a spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry, Rafsanjani gave an account of the events which led to the Iranian revolution.

ARGENTINE DEPUTY MINISTER MEETS WITH GANDHI

BK120712 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] The Argentine vice minister for economic relations, Felix Alberto Pena, called on Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi in New Delhi yesterday. The prospects of increased trade and economic relations between the two countries were reported to have been discussed by them.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS INCREASED TRADE WITH CHINA

BK130907 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] The Lok Sabha was told that government is pursuing a policy of increasing trade with China. Minister of State for Commerce Shivraj Patil told the house that during the recent visit of senior officials of the External Affairs Ministry to Beijing various subjects, including trade, were discussed with Chinese authorities. India's effort is to create proper atmosphere for the growth of commercial relations.

Replying to a question, the minister said that a delegation of India-China Chamber of Commerce and Industry recently visited China but it was not sponsored by the government.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS IN PAKISTAN BEING SOUGHT

BK130927 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] The Rajya Sabha was told today that special efforts have been made for release and repatriation of Indian defense personnel who are in the custody of Pakistan. External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao said that a fresh set of photographs and personal particulars have been forwarded to the Pakistan authorities who have agreed to locate them.

PROTEST LODGED OVER PAKISTANI PRESS REPORTS

BK130916 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Aug 82

[TExt] India has lodged a strong protest with the Pakistani Government both in Delhi and Islamabad on the unjustifiable reports published in a section of Pakistani press about the motives of visitors from India and the socioeconomic conditions in our country. This was stated by Minister for External Affairs Narasimha Rao in reply to a question in Rajya Sabha today.

He said the Pakistani ambassador expressed regret in a letter to the editor of PAKISTAN TIMES. It said a remark made by the way in the letter about the conditions of Muslims in India, however, caused unintended offense in India. Narashimha Rao said the Pakistan press, however, continues to report on the old lines despite several press releases issued by our embassy in Islamabad giving the correct picture.

SAUDI DAILY INTERVIEWS KASHMIR FRONT LEADER

GF110418 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 6 Aug 82 p 8

[Interview granted by Amanullah Khan, chairman of Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front, to AL-MADINAH correspondent Ibrahim Muhammad Sirsiq in Jidda -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Amanullah Khan] What we want is an international committee to survey the wishes of the Kashmiri people to determine whether they want to remain as they are or want to be wholly incorporated into Pakistan. The knowledge of the wishes of Kashmir's people is the way to resolve the issue. But the Indian Government's insistence on ignoring the Kashmiri people's right to liberty is something which we totally reject. We will continue to the end to demand our right in independence.

[Question] What made India impose its control over Kashmir until now?

[Answer] Kashmir is a very beautiful country with a lot of wealth. India occupied it suddenly after the exit of the British colonialists. No doubt, every citizen in Kashmir looks forward to the day of liberty and salvation. This day will undoubtedly come, God willing.

[Question] Are there other reasons for the Kashmiri people's desire for independence from India?

[Answer] Yes, we want to maintain our Islamic culture and character, because about 80 percent of Kashmir's people are Muslims. We know well the Indian Government's stance regarding Islamic civilization in India and Kashmir, especially in recent years when Indira Gandhi tried to obliterate every sign of Islamic civilization and character. But all these attempts came to failure.

[Question] Would you review the nature of Indian-Islamic relations? How much is India biased on Arab and Islamic issues?

[Answer] The Indian Government and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi apparently claim friendship with Muslims and the Islamic world, especially with the Arabs. Indian ambassadors to the Islamic countries and delegations which visit these countries exaggerate this claim. The facts are the opposite of all these claims. We openly say that the Indian Government is the biggest enemy of those who have faith in God and of the Islamic and Arab world. The objective of this friendship is to achieve political, material and diplomatic interests.

'HARD CORE' MIZO REBEL ARRESTED 11 AUGUST

BK121615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] In Mizoram, security forces have arrested a hard core self-styled sergeant (Blaktia) of the outlawed Mizo National Front. The arrest was made at (Kangbun) village, about 20 km from Aijal yesterday. According to official sources, a sizeable quantity of arms and ammunition was seized from him. The sources said he was involved in a number of murders of innocent people and has carried an award of 10,000 rupees on his head.

NO-WAR TALKS WITH INDIA CONTINUE 11 AUGUST

BK111625 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The foreign secretaries of Pakistan and India began bilateral talks in Islamabad today. The Pakistani delegation is led by Foreign Secretary Niaz A. Naik, while the Indian delegation is led by Indian Foreign Secretray M.K. Rasgotra. Both sides are being assisted by senior officials. Two rounds of talks were held today in which they exchanged views on some matters of bilateral and common interest. The talks will continue tomorrow.

Radio Pakistan's correspondent, quoting official sources in Islamabad, says that the talks between the foreign secretaries of the two countries will contribute toward mutual trust and confidence between Pakistan and India.

Indian Foreign Secretary Rasgotra also called on Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan in Islamabad today.

Rasgotra Calls on Haq

BK121532 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Pakistan Foreign Secretary Niaz A. Naik and his Indian counterpart, M.K. Rasgotra, exchanged views on bilateral matters in Islamabad this afternoon. The talks lasted for 2 hours. Their top aides assisted them in the talks.

Radio Pakistan's correspondent says the Indian foreign secretary invited the Pakistani foreign secretary to visit New Delhi to hold further talks.

The Indian foreign secretary called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this afternoon and exchanged views with him on matters of mutual interest. The president's chief of staff, Lt Gen K.M. Arif, the Pakistani foreign secretary and the Indian ambassador to Pakistan were also present on the occasion.

The Indian foreign secretary will return to New Delhi tomorrow, according to the program.

IRANIAN ENVOY DELIVERS KHAMENE'I MESSAGE TO HAQ

BK121105 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Special envoy of the Iranian president and Deputy Foreign Minister Sheykh ol-Eslam called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this morning and delivered to him a message from President of Iran Dr Khamene'i. He was accompanied by a three-member delegation.

Earlier, Sheykh ol-Eslam called on Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan at the Foreign Office. He discussed with him matters of mutual interest. Sheykh ol-Eslam and his delegation arrived in Islamabad in the early hours of this morning by a special aircraft from Tehran.

Further Details

LD122118 Tehran IRNA in English 2022 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Islamabad Aug 12 IRNA -- The political undersecretary of the Iranian Foreign Ministry, Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, met here today with President Ziaul Haq and submitted to him a special message from President Khamene'i of the Islamic Republic.

Stressing Iran's stands in connection with the Iraqi imposed war and other issues in the region, Sheykh ol-Eslam stated that Baghdad was indeed no suitable place for the upcoming non-aligned summit conference.

In return, President Ziaul handed to the Iranian official a message for President Khamene'i and conveyed his respect for Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Pakistani president also asserted that the non-aligned summit conference should not be held in Baghdad because, he too agreed, the place was not secure at all.

In another development today, Sheykh ol-Eslam held a press conference here in the course of which he stressed that the Iraqi regime had proven, through committing inhuman crimes in Iran, that it did not deserve membership in the Non-aligned Movement. He added that a recent Iraqi request to hold the non-aligned foreign ministers meeting in Baghdad was another plot to earn political interests, something which the Iranian official stated was contrary to the principles of the Non-aligned Movement.

Asked when the Iraqi imposed war would end, the Foreign Ministry official of the Islamic Republic emphasised that the war would continue until Iraq accepted Iran's (?terms). He concluded by saying that "we will welcome any efforts aimed at bringing a just end to the conflict."

SAUDI MILITARY DELEGATION CALLS ON HAQ

BK110244 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The Saudi Armed Forces delegation which is on a visit of Pakistan under the leadership of Maj Gen ('Abd al-'Aziz Mohammad ash-Shaykh) called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi yesterday evening and exchanged views with him on matters of mutual interest. The secretary general in the Ministry of Defense and the Saudi ambassador to Pakistan were also present on the occasion.

PRINCE SIHANOUK MAKES STOPOVER IN KARACHI

BK121551 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Prince Sihanouk, leader of the newly established Alliance for an Independent Kampuchea, made a brief stopover at Karachi airport while on his way to Belgrade from Beijing. Federal Minister for Health and Social Welfare Nasiruddin Jogezai and others welcomed him and later bade him farewell.

ADVISORY COUNCIL TO BE SET UP IN AZAD

BK111137 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Federal Minister for Kashmir Affairs Major General (retired) Jamaldar has said that he was impressed by the satisfactory development in all sectors in Azad Kashmir, particularly in education and power sectors. Informally talking to newsmen on the conclusion of his 3-day visit to Azad Kashmir in Muzefferabad today, he said he was happy to see that the educational institutions and power facilities have been provided even to the remotest villages at hilltops. He said the government was providing all possible financial and technical aid to the liberated territory to bring it at part with areas of Pakistan. He said an advisory council will be set up in Azad Kashmir in the near future, but he did not give any time limit.

SRI LANKA

JAYEWARDENE RECEIVES IRAQI PRESIDENT'S ENVOY

BK111115 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] President Jayewardene told the special envoy of the Iraqi president, who called on him yesterday, that he agreed with the Iraqi Government proposal to hold the meeting of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries in Baghdad on 2 and 3 September. This will (?enable them) to take a final decision on the venue and date of the next summit originally proposed to be held in Baghdad.

Envoy 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin said that although the arrangements for the summit to take place in Baghdad are well in hand, the Iraqi Government would not insist on its being held there if agreement is reached on an alternative arrangement in the interest of the unity of the movement.

PARTIES NOMINATE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

BK091411 Colombo SUN in English 5 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The Sri Lanka Freedom Party (S) yesterday agreed in principle to put forward a common candidate from all anti-UNP parties for the forthcoming presidential election.

At a meeting held yesterday at the Rosmead Place residence of party leader Sirimavo Bandaranaike, discussions went on late into the afternoon, to decide on a common candidate.

Party secretary Ratnasiri Wickremanavake told 'SUN' last night that the party decided to hold discussions with anti-UNP parties on this issue.

Meanwhile, party sources told 'SUN' that the name of former Minister Hector Kobbekaduwa had been proposed at the Rosmead Place meeting as the presidential candidate.

They said Mr. Kobbekaduwa was favoured by those who participated in the meeting.

Meanwhile, the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress which met yesterday at its party headquarters in Jaffna decided on Kumar Ponnambalam as the party's presidential candidate.

Mr Ponnambalam, political observers in the north say, could be the only Tamil presidential candidate.

According to these observers, the current political situation in the north would not favour Mr. Ponnambalam though he is said to be having a following in Colombo and in the eastern sea coast.

BRIEFS

RADIO COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA -- An agreement for cooperation between the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation [SLBC] and the Bulgarian radio was signed on 2 August at the SLBC. This agreement will help strengthen the bonds of friendship between the SLBC and the Bulgarian radio through the exchange of programs depicting the cultures of the two countries. [Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 3 Aug 82 BK]

IRAQI GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR PARIS BOMB

LD121210 Tehran IRNA in English 1040 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, Aug 11, IRNA -- In a telephone contact with the Islamic Republic News Agency here today, the supporters of the "Iraqi Islamic Amal Organization" took responsibility for an explosion which took place in front of the Iraqi Embassy here by a bomb planted in a vehicle earlier tonight. The telephone message added that such operation was in retaliation for Iraq's severe treatment of its political prisoners and it said that it was also a warning to France to discontinue its arms sales to Iraq. "This would not be the last operation" it said.

The caller said that the organization supported the Islamic revolution of Iran led by Imam Khomeyni and would continue its struggle until the overthrow of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime.

Group's Statement

GF120818 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Statement issued by the Islamic Action Organization in Iraq on 11 August -- read by announcer]

[Excerpt] The group which named itself after the martyr Talib Shahim al-'Alubi and which is under the command of the special operations section of the Islamic Action Organization in Iraq successfully reconnoitered the Ba'thist Embassy in Paris.

On Wednesday, 11 August 1982, precisely at 1750, Paris local time, the group placed a car containing 15 kg of TNT in front of the building of the Ba'thist embassy and its consulate. In accordance with the plan, the car exploded at 1800 yesterday, destroying the building of the consulate and the front facade of the embassy and damaging many cars belonging to the embassy. A fire gutted the embassy building which took more than 1 hour to extinguish. A group of mercenaries of the fascist Saddamist regime were killed or wounded.

(?While blessing this operation) in the name of the martyr Khalid al-Islambuli [leader of the group which assassinated As-Sadat] the organization warns the treacherous Egyptian regime and the other reactionary regimes against supporting the infidel Ba'thist regime.

While carrying out this operation in France, the Islamic Action Organization in Iraq shows that it will not stand idle to the dispatching of hundreds of military advisers by the French regime which allies itself to Zionism and to the dispatching the most advanced weapons to the criminal Saddamist regime. We pledge allegiance to the Almighty God, Imam Khomeyni, leader of the world's Islamic revolution, and all Muslim martyrs to continue the Islamic march until the infidel Saddamist regime is toppled. "If you support God, God will support you and will make your footsteps firm." [Koranic verse]

[Signed] Islamic Action Organization, Iraq, Wednesday, 11 August 1982

Spokesman on Bombing

LD122306 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] The Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries' spokesman has given an interview to the Central News Unit following yesterday's powerful explosion at the Iraqi regime's embassy in Paris which heavily damaged the building and set it on fire. The spokesman accepted responsibility for the explosion and elaborated on the event.

He said: While aid is pouring into Iraq from both the East and the West for use against the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries have inflicted another blow on the dictatorial and rotten regime of Iraq. By watching the activities of the Saddam mercenaries posted at the embassy in Paris, our brothers learned that the Ba'th embassy in Paris is not a diplomatic center, but a center for spying, trading and infiltrating and a place for contacting the treacherous Bakhtiar, the convicted Bani-Sadr and the hypocrites -- all of whom pursued a policy of corruption in revolutionary Iran and deprived the Islamic nation of its best sons, such as martyr Ayatollah Beheshti and martyr Mohammad Montazeri.

Therefore, on Wednesday, 11 August, at 1750 Paris time the martyr Talib Shamin al-'Alubi group parked a vehicle containing 15 kilos of explosives outside the Iraqi Embassy and consulate building in Paris. The car exploded at 1800, according to plan. The consulate building was completely destroyed, (?part of) the embassy was destroyed and a number of embassy vehicles were set on fire. A number of Saddam mercenaries who were in the buildings were either killed or injured as a result of this explosion.

Naming this operation the Martyr Khalid al-Islambuli, [As-Sadat's assassin] Operation, the Muslim revolutionaries warn the treacherous Egyptian regime as well as the Persian Gulf reactionary regimes to stop supporting the infidel Ba'th regime. By carrying out this operation on French soil we declare that we will not remain indifferent toward the Zionist French regime's dispatch of hundreds of French military experts and the most advanced weapons to Iraq and its criminal regime.

The Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries' spokesman concluded: We promise God Almighty; Imam Khomeyni, the leader of world Islamic revolution; and all of the martyrs of Islam that we will not rest. We will continue with our operations until the downfall of Saddam's Ba'thist regime.

KHAMENE'I, NABAVI DISCUSS DPRK RELATIONS

LD121716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, Mr Behzad Nabavi, the minister of heavy industries, conferred with President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i at noon today. During his meeting with the president, Mr Nabavi reported on an Iranian economic delegation's trip to North Korea next week as well as on issues related to the Algerian accord. Mr Khamene'i issued some guidance after hearing Mr Nabavi's reports.

Following his meeting with the president, Mr Nabavi made some remarks on the Iranian economic delegation's forthcoming trip to North Korea. He said: A high-ranking economic delegation will leave for the DPRK next week. The Iranian delegation's trip is within the framework of the protocol signed between Iran and the DPRK. The delegation will take steps to implement areas of agreement reached between the two nations. Mr Nabavi added: In their discussions with the DPRK, the Iranian delegation will explore grounds for the expansion of mutual economic cooperation on the basis of the two sides' interests and potentials.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE NO 1,014

LD121738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Communique No 1,014 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. According to reports received from the country's southern and western operational zones during the past 24 hours, a relentless battle took place between Islam's selfless forces and the Saddamist mercenaries with an exchange of fire on all the fronts concerned.

In the country's southern operational zone, our forces defended their positions by opening fire on enemy deployment positions on the al-Faw-Basra axis and on their air defense positions. By means of artillery and mortar fire they halted movements and traffic by the enemy's armored and mechanized columns. Attacking enemy battery positions, they silenced the enemy's fire.

As a result of the above operations, which took place with a remarkable superiority of fighting power by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a number of Iraqi servicemen were either killed or wounded and major damage was inflicted on enemy armored equipment. Enemy positions on the opposite bank of the Arvand Rud also became the target of fire from Islam's forces and as a result 1 ammunition dump, 7 trenches and foxholes and 3 observation posts of the Saddamist forces were destroyed and 10 of their troops were killed.

Yesterday, as a result of heavy long-range enemy weapons fire aimed at Abadan, several (?houses) were set on fire and damage was caused.

In the country's western operational zones, Islam's combatants opened fire on the aggressor's positions, tanks, infantry and vehicles. As a result, several vehicles carrying Iraqi servicemen were damaged and a number of Saddam's servicemen were either killed or wounded.

During the past 24 house enemy air intrusions into the operational zones and cities on the country's southern and western borders were met and thwarted with retaliatory action from our antiaircraft units.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

IRAQI ARTILLERY FIRES ON ABADAN; VIOLATIONS

LD121734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] IRNA reports that in the last 24 hours the resisting city of Abadan was the target of long-range artillery fire from the army of the Zionist, Ba'thist Iraqi regime, as a result of which barbarous deed some residential districts and 1 school were damaged and 2 of our Abadan compatriots were martyred and another 15 were wounded.

According to this report the airspace of the cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr was violated by several intruding Iraqi aircraft at 2122 and 2127 yesterday and 0100 and 0218 today, but the fire of the antiaircraft batteries of the Islamic combatants forced the aggressive Iraqi aircraft to flee before they carried out any actions.

Also at 2043 yesterday and 0440 today several aggressive Iraqi aircraft violated the airspace of several cities in the west of the country but came face to face with sharp reaction by the defensive units of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and were forced to disappear without carrying out any operations.

QOTBZADEH TRIAL TO RESUME 14 AUGUST

LD121042 Tehran IRNA in English 0912 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Tehran, Aug 12 (IRNA) -- The former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh's trial is due to be started at 9:00 a.m. Saturday in Evin Prison, the Public Relations Office of the army tribunal announced Thursday. The trial will be presided over by Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammadi-Reyshahri. Domestic reporters holding valid press cards can attend the trial.

Qotbzadeh was arrested in early April and was due to be tried about mid-July which was postponed upon his own request.

TRIAL SAID TO BE DIRECTED AT SHARI'ATMADARI

GF130620 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] According to the French news agency, the trial of Sadeq Qotbzadeh will begin on Saturday. Qotbzadeh, who is charged with plotting to kill Khomeyni and to staging an attempted cout d'etat, was arrested some months ago and placed in prison.

At the beginning of the Khomeyni regime, Qotbzadeh was the head of the radio and television organization and was later appointed as foreign minister of the regime. He continued to hold the latter post until after the removal of Bani-Sadr when he withdrew from active participation in the Islamic Republic regime. However, some months ago Tehran officials accused him of plotting to overthrow the regime and of planning a coup d'etat. Khomeyni has also levelled accusations against Ayatollah Shari'atmadari.

Many Iran watchers are convinced that the trial of Sadeq Qotbzadeh is in fact the trial of Shari'atmadari. These machinations are primarily being resorted to to give credence to the accusations against Ayatollah Shari'atmadari, and to (?justify the actions of the religious leaders) to the public.

It is said that on the eve of elections to the council for choosing Ayatollah Montazeri as a successor to Khomeyni, the Islamic regime has taken a series of measures to oust (?five) of the ayatollahs from the (?nine-membered body that will exercise the functions) of theocratic rule and has so far succeeded (?in ousting some of them). Ayatollah Golpayegani is in a hospital, Ayatollah Shari'atmadari is (?in prison) and Ayatollah Taleqani, similarly, has been (?downgraded) on Khomeyni's orders. Then there is Ayatollah Mar'ashi-Najafi who is running along with Montazeri and will no doubt, before the elections of the body that will choose a successor to Khomeyni, [words indistinct] will be eliminated in favor of Ayatollah Montazeri.

During the trial of Sadeq Qotbzadeh, which begins Saturday, the role of Ayatollah Shari'atmadari will no doubt come up for discussion. Sadeq Qotbzadeh, who has been accused of plotting a coup will certainly be sentenced to death. Because [word indistinct] those involved in coup d'etats which have allegedly been discovered during Khomeyni's regime, have been executed without trials. Thus the trial of Qotbzadeh will only serve as an eyewash.

ETTELA'AT ON NEED FOR ISLAMIC INTEGRATION

GF100918 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 1 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Islamic Solidarity Is the Sole Guarantee for the Success and Perpetuation of the Revolution"]

[Excerpts] The issue of the Shi'ites and the Sunnis has not been resolved. If the problems and differences still exist, it is because they are ingrained in us. As long as we do not accept unity in our hearts, these will not be solved. It is evident that this matter is merely a pretext seized by the enemy to create a rift between us. The enemy does this in order to gain a foothold and attack our Achilles' heel in order to drive in a wedge and thereby to move into the gap. All colonialist programs started this way. We ourselves have prepared the ground.

It is often said that Shi'ism is a revolutionary doctrine. It has always initiated great revolutions throughout the course of history and has risen up against rulers. The Shi'ite has always been in the opposition. In essence this interpretation of Shi'ism is correct, but the conclusion reached is fallacious or, to say the least, destructive -- in fact, catastrophic for Islam and its future and for the Islamic liberation movements.

Those who profess such view declare that, as opposed to Shi'ism, Sunni doctrine is not revolutionary. It does not have any motivating factor and has always been the ruler rather than the ruled throughout the course of history. Sunni scholars have earned their livelihood through government or by working in collaboration with those in authority.

First, it is not true that only the Shi'ites are revolutionary, and Sunnis are not, although in the eastern hemisphere of Islam the trend has been such. In history many examples can be found of Shi'ites who have been counterrevolutionaries, lackeys of the ruling regime and sycophants of kings.

In Iran revolutionary and proficient Sunni clergymen have laid down their lives for the cause of the Islamic revolution in Kordestan, Baluchestan, Gonbad-e Kabus and other places alongside their Shi'ite brothers. They have displayed the quintessence of solidarity and loyalty during Friday prayers, in mosques, in their service to the people, on the warfront, before the bullets of the mercenary hypocrites of Eastern and Western colonialism, and in the field of martyrdom.

Incidentally, the Sunnis have even been trailblazers in many fields. As regards institutions, the Shi'ite clergy and the Shi'ite seminaries are really great and unique, the importance and utility of which has not yet been recognized. However, as far as political organization is concerned, in the modern sense of the term the Sunnis are far ahead.

Fighting the enemy is the need of the hour today and imperative for our survival. Our Islam is in danger and whether we are Shi'ites or Sunnis we should arise up against our common foe. Our enemy is threatening Islam, and not merely the Shi'ites or Sunnis alone.

In conclusion it may be said that the only path to victory is unity in belief and holy war. Even now there are some among the Iraqi Shi'ites who do not believe in unity at heart. As long as this state of affairs continues, our task is difficult. Many say that the Sunnis of Iraq are cooperating with Saddam. This is an incorrect and dangerous assumption. They are the ones who more than others fall into the trap of the enemies of Shi'ism and Islam. They are the ones who, consciously or inadvertently, are the architects of the inauspicious designs of the At-Ta'if summit. Solidarity is a prerequisite. Before acting on it there is a great need for us to inculcate faith within ourselves. We should believe we are brothers. We should believe that our survival depends on unity and that Islam is nothing but unity. We should believe that unity is a natural phenomenon that does not require duress or coercion. We should forge ahead on the path of unity. There are many ways to achieve it.

AFGHAN REBELS ATTACK SOVIET FORCES, CAPTURE ARMS

LD111130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] During the past few days, Afghan Muslim revolutionaries in some successful operations against the occupying Soviet forces near (Poshtu) bridge to the southeast of Herat inflicted considerable material and human losses upon the occupying forces. In these operations six of the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries were martyred or injured. According to the same report, in another battle in a village in Herat Province the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries succeeded in killing 15 of the occupying Soviet forces and in destroying 3 of their tanks and troop carriers, 2 oil tankers and 1 of their bulldozers.

On the other hand, the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries launched some surprise attacks against the occupying Soviet forces in two districts inside the city of Herat and succeeded in killing 3 of the occupying soldiers, wounding 60 others and taking 12 of them prisoner. In these battles a great quantity of weapons, including 600 Kalashnikovs, 3 tanks and 11 vehicles of the occupying forces, were captured by the Muslim revolutionaries.